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CONTENTS

PAGE

1.	MARKET REVIEW	2 - 4
2.	TALK BY TOM O. MURPHY, DIRECTOR, SUGAR POLICY STAFF, ASCS, AT THE 22nd ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL SUGARBEET GROWERS FEDERATION	5 - 11
3.	(a) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1968 SUGAR SUPPLIES	12 - 14
	(b) OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	15 - 16
4.	STATISTICAL SERIES	17 - 34
	(a) Highlights	17
	(b) Supply and Disposition January-October 1967	18
	(c) Disposition and stocks: January-October 1967 and 1966 To end November 1967 and 1966	19 19
	(d) Mainland Production and Quota Charges January-October 1967 and 1966	20
	(e) Refiners and Importers Receipts by Source of Supply: January-October 1967 and 1966	21
	(f) Status of Quota and Balance as of November 30, 1967	22
	(g) Deliveries by States: October 1967 to end October 1967 and 1966	23 24 - 25
	(h) Deliveries by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1967 with comparisons: (1) Sugar (2) Corn sirup and dextrose	26 - 28 30 - 29
	(i) Sugar Prices by Areas	31
	(j) Sugar Prices Compared with Corn Sweetener Prices	32
	(k) Refined sugar production and stocks and distribution of Corn Sweeteners by Primary Distributors	33
	(l) Sugar supplies and prices - October 1960 to date	34

MARKET REVIEW

On December 14 the Secretary determined the quantity of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for calendar year 1968 to be 10.4 million short tons, raw value. The press release appears beginning at page 12. The determination was published in full in the Federal Register of December 19, 1967.

Nationally, the retail price for refined sugar averaged 12.16 cents per pound in October, unchanged from a month earlier and from October 1966. This price is for sugar in five-pound paper bags, the most popular consumer-sized package.

At the wholesale level, price quotations for refined sugar in 100-pound paper bags have remained unchanged since November 14 when reductions of 0.5 cent per pound for deliveries in New York State and New York City Metropolitan area and of 0.15 cent per pound for deliveries in the balance of the Northeast territory were announced on a day-to-day basis. As of December 18, the currently effective quotations for the basis pack in the several sales territories were:

	<u>Cane</u>	<u>Beet</u>
	<u>Cents per pound in 100 lb. paper bags</u>	
Northeast	10.25/10.60	
Southeast	10.50	
Gulf	10.35	
Eastern beet		9.75
Chicago-West	9.75	9.75
Direct-shipment territory	9.65	9.65
Lower Pacific Coast	10.25	10.25
Northwest Intermountain	10.00	10.00

A simple average of the quotations listed above is one percent higher than the average of a year ago.

The spot quotation for raw sugar, duty paid and delivered at New York was 7.29 cents per pound on December 18 and averaged 7.38 cents per pound in November. The quotation was 7.40 cents November 1 and declined during the month to 7.34 cents. On December 6, the quota-

tion declined to 7.29 cents per pound. The average for November 1966 was 7.12 cents per pound and for the period January-November 1967, 7.27 cents. The spot price of 7.29 cents on December 18, 1967 was two percent higher than the spot price of 7.12 cents per pound which prevailed in late December last year.

Sugar sales this year are at about the same rate as last year. Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States through December 9 amounted to 9,663,000 short tons, raw value, based on preliminary data. In the comparable period last year 9,672,000 tons had been distributed. The marked recovery in October from the below-normal third quarter continued in November when according to preliminary data 838,000 tons were distributed. In November of last year, 759,000 tons had been distributed.

Through October, distribution in the western region was 4 percent less than last year; in New England 1.9 percent less; and in the Southern region, 1.2 percent less. Distribution was up in the middle Atlantic region by 0.8 percent and in the North Central region by 0.7 percent. Although sales in all of the 12 states in the Western region were below last year's level, the principal drop was in California, which accounted for 80 percent of the region's decline.

Inventories of cane sugar refiners on December 2, 1967, according to preliminary data, amounted to 822,000 tons of raw and refined sugar. This was 150,000 tons more than the inventories as finally determined for the end of October 1967 and 81,000 tons more than those held on November 30 last year. Beet processors' stocks continued to expand during November. Preliminary reports indicate inventories of 1,074,000 tons of sugar on hand as of December 2, 1967, compared with 637,000 tons a month earlier and 1,196,000 tons at the end of November 1966.

Corn sweetener shipments by primary distributors for the year to date (January-October) were the equivalent of 1,591,000 short tons, raw value of sugar, an increase of 33,000 tons or 2 percent compared to shipments during the same period of 1966. As was the case with sugar, there was considerable variation in the quantities of corn sweeteners shipped by quarters as compared with last year. In the first and third quarters of 1967, sales were five and eleven percent respectively, below sales in the corresponding 1966 quarters. Second quarter 1967 sales were 21 percent above second quarter 1966 sales. For the month of October, corn sweetener shipments of 181,000 tons were 29,000 tons

above October of last year and only 2,000 tons below September 1967. For the period January to October, corn sweetener shipments consisted of about 72 percent corn sirup and 28 percent dextrose, based on dry weight.

The spot price quotation for world market sugar on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange during November averaged 2.32 cents per pound, up from 2.15 cents for October and from 1.47 cents for November 1966. For the period January-November 1967, the world price averaged 1.98 cents per pound compared with 1.90 cents during the same period last year. On December 18 the spot price was 2.15 cents per pound and futures prices for that date ranged from 2.49 cents per pound for March 1968 deliveries to 3.05 cents per pound for May 1969 delivery.

Hawaiian sugar production for the year through December 2, 1967 totaled 1,181,997 tons, 96 degree basis. As of that date four of the mills were still grinding. As of December 3, 1966, 1,232,445 tons of sugar had been produced and all but one mill had completed grinding.

A talk by Tom O. Murphy, Director
Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization
and Conservation Service, United States
Department of Agriculture, at the 22nd Annual
Meeting of the National Sugarbeet Growers Federation in
Cheyenne, December 6, 1967

We are now about mid-way through the term of the Sugar Act which was last extended in 1965 for the years through 1971. This seems like an appropriate time to review what has happened and to see as well as we can what lies ahead.

The Sugar Act works so well that we often pay little attention to what is happening in the world sugar community. But the world gets smaller. For the long pull, happenings in the world are bound to have an influence on the domestic program. So let me start by sketching in the world picture. We all remember, of course, how scarce sugar was everywhere in 1963 and 1964. In those years and the immediately preceding ones, there had been no production controls on either sugarcane or sugarbeets in the United States. Fortunately, our sugar production was large and the very existence of the extra domestic supplies helped to hold sugar prices in the United States well below the exorbitant world price level for about 15 months at the height of the scarcity.

The fantastically high world sugar prices had the predictable impact on incentive to produce. The 1964-65 crop sugar production throughout the world was at the record high level of 72.5 million short tons. This was enough to bring carryover inventories from an unworkably low level to about five million tons more than a good working balance.

World market prices dropped from the unnaturally high peak of more than 12 cents a pound to less than 2 cents a pound. Only on three occasions since then have world prices been sustained for any length of time at much more than 2 cents a pound.

World sugar production has remained at a high level exceeded only by the record of 1964-65. However, consumption has been increasing annually at a rate close to four percent. There has been no significant

increase in sugar stocks in recent years and during the present crop year of 1967-68, it is possible that consumption will exceed production which by the way, the Department has estimated will amount to about 72 million short tons.

Most of the world's sugar is made from sugarcane. A very high proportion of the sugar moving in international trade is cane sugar. Since cane is a perennial crop, production is not quickly curtailed in response to low prices. The record of recent years demonstrates this. The cycle for sugarcane is something like six or seven years. We are now in the fourth year since the period of shortage and it's possible that for the next say, three years, we will be on the other side of the cycle. Consumption may exceed production which would mean a gradual erosion of the surplus stocks. Whether the situation develops in this fashion depends on events in a great many sugar producing countries -- climatic, political and economic. What I have mentioned deals only with the economic forces. All one can really say is that it is unlikely world sugar prices during the next few years will be as low as they have been during the last few.

Meanwhile, the International Sugar Agreement has been inoperative. During the middle and late 50's when the International Sugar Agreement was functioning as a supply-management mechanism, world sugar prices were usually of the order of three cents or slightly more than three cents a pound. At the negotiating session in 1961, Cuba, the largest sugar exporting country, demanded a quota much larger than the other exporting countries could accept. Ironically, it became known during the session that Cuba was that year exporting sugar far in excess of its 1961 quota. As a result of the failure of that negotiating session, the quotas and all the other operative mechanisms of the agreement were suspended. The International Sugar Council continued in existence as a discussion forum and a disseminator of sugar statistics and economic information. The United States and most of the other countries which were members continue to attend two or three Council meetings each year. Another negotiating session, held in the fall of 1965, failed to produce agreement. At that conference the major importing countries including the United States, in a joint statement, placed on the record their willingness to join with the exporting countries in an agreement. They were prepared, they said, to consider methods of assuring access to their markets for sugar imports at reasonable prices. At that conference, the exporting nations were unable to agree on the kind of

agreement they wanted and the conference ended with very little discussion or consideration of the hard realities, incident to negotiating an effective instrument.

At the conclusion of the 1965 conference, Dr. Paul Prebisch, Secretary-General of the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development, announced that he, with the assistance of Mr. Ernest Jones-Parry, the Executive Director of the International Sugar Council, would explore methods of progressing toward an agreement and would call another negotiating session when a successful outcome might be expected.

There have been a number of meetings this year and last year of a 22 nation consultative committee established by Dr. Prebisch and also the regular meetings of the International Sugar Council. In the course of these meetings, most exporters concluded that they favored a quota type or supply-management type agreement similar to the one which had operated in the 50's.

Dr. Prebisch this year announced that he had tentatively decided to convene a negotiating conference in Geneva on April 17, 1968. In preparation for that session, a committee of experts from 22 nations attempted in October to develop a draft agreement which would become the working document for the negotiating session.

Unfortunately, two problems were not resolved at that session. First, the countries of the EEC -- the six Western European countries -- while indicating their willingness to join in an agreement as a unit, stated that the concept of a quota was contrary to their general philosophy. However, the spokesman suggested that the Community while not accepting a quota perhaps could develop some other form of commitment which would have the same effect as a quota.

The more serious problem concerned Cuba and its demands for market rights. As you know, it is the frequently stated policy objective of Cuba to produce 10 million metric tons of sugar annually beginning with 1970. Since Cuba consumes only about half a million tons of sugar a year, exports from such production, if it were to be achieved, would drastically reduce the marketing opportunities for other exporting countries. In fact, all international trade in sugar on a net basis totals only about 16 million metric tons. Cuba's only proposal at the meeting was one which would accommodate its production objective.

At this time it is difficult to see how the Cuban problem can be reconciled. The United States favors international cooperation in sugar, has been a member of all of the international agreements and is prepared to negotiate if a conference is called for next April.

To sum up the world situation, it is clear that there is a great desire to produce sugar in many countries of the world. Sugar seems to be a prestige enterprise like airlines and steel mills. Fairly modern methods of production in some countries are coupled with wage rates far below the American standard. We may be coming to the time when the present surplus will be trimmed a bit, yet for the longer term it must be recognized that the desire to produce will match any increase in consumption which may be reasonably anticipated. Of course, that doesn't mean that in each and every year supply will exceed demand but rather that the periods when demand outruns supply will generally be short-lived -- as in 1963 and 1964.

Now to return to the domestic situation. You will recall that the prime problem in 1965 was how to reduce the large unwieldy surpluses of refined beet sugar and mainland raw cane sugar. The plan embodied in the 1965 Amendments to the Sugar Act was twofold. First, the two mainland areas would for some years receive what amounted to a substantial advance on the growth portions of their quotas. In other words, the quotas would be increased immediately and then held at a constant level for some years until consumption increased enough to permit the two areas to resume participation in market growth. Second, production would be curtailed from the high levels of 1963 and 1964. This twofold approach was expected to bring inventories gradually into balance during the term of the Act. Actually as you recall, production had been restricted in anticipation of enactment of the legislation. The 1965 crop was restricted in both areas pursuant to hearings and determinations made the previous fall.

Strangely enough, the inventory correction in the sugarbeet area occurred much sooner than expected and in the mainland cane area has not yet begun.

Acreage for the 1965 crop of mainland sugarcane was reduced about 12 percent below the 1964 level. The curtailed level was maintained through 1967 and will be reduced a further 5 percent for the 1968 crop. Meanwhile, the inventory has not been brought into balance and if the present

harvest continues favorably, the effective inventory at the beginning of next year may be larger than ever.

The desire to produce sugarcane in Louisiana is exceeded only by the same desire in Florida. Despite a hurricane at the beginning of the 1965 harvest and a heavy freeze in the early part of the 1966 harvest, mainland cane sugar production has increased on reduced acreage. Fertilizers, varieties, good cultural practices and grinding when the sucrose in the cane is high have all contributed. Increased factory daily capacities (where available) in addition to permitting grinding when sucrose is high have reduced somewhat the freeze hazard.

In the sugarbeet area, as you so well know, the experience has been quite different. Production prior to 1965 had been increasing apace in the two mainland areas. Beginning in 1965, the two parted company. Acreage in the sugarbeet area under the proportionate share order, had been reduced about 5 percent for the 1965 crop. I hasten to add that because of the need to provide for growers in new factory districts, the effect on many old growers was a 10 percent cut. The acreage for old growers was maintained at the same level in the 1966 order and 60,000 acres were added for two additional factory districts. But sugarbeet growers did not plant their allotted acreage in 1966. There are no restrictions for the 1967 and 1968 crops. Less than 2,900,000 tons of sugar has been recovered from each of the last three crops. This is well below the marketing quota for the sugarbeet area and sugar inventories have now reached a dangerously low level.

You know the reasons for the declining interest in sugarbeets better than I do. For the record, though, I will state my beliefs. First, this spring and last spring too, I think, farmers in making their crop decisions felt that returns from other crops would be more favorable -- not necessarily more profitable although in many cases, no doubt, more profitable as well. Returns from competing crops were good last year. Also, less effort and worry are involved, say, with small grains or corn. Second, the absence of braceros beginning in 1965 increased the difficulty of arranging for the hand thinning and weeding of sugarbeets. Third, the returns from the 1964 sugarbeet crop, for which final payment was made in late 1965, were disappointing especially in relation to the higher returns from the preceding crop. Since then, sugarbeet returns have improved markedly but there is practically a two year lag between final liquidation of one crop and the farmer's planning of his crops to be planted.

Now as to the outlook for 1968 sugarbeet acreage. I think there will be a revival -- quite substantial but not earth-shaking. First, the returns to farmers from sugarbeets have been improving steadily. At the same time there is a more realistic appraisal of the potential returns from other crops. As you will recall, some people last winter and the winter before felt that the food needs of the world were not only great but -- more to the point -- would create effective demand for our export crops to such an extent that prices for them would be at or better than the high levels of 1966. Second, relations and understanding between farmers and beet sugar processors in most parts of the country are, I believe, better than in recent years. Actually, I think the improvement began about a year ago.

I think it is important from your standpoint that sugarbeet production recover. It is a crop that provides stability to farm operations in many parts of the country. Also, sugarbeets are a desirable addition to the crop rotation in many farming communities. Further, they fit well with a livestock enterprise.

In not too many years, Congress will again be considering extension and amendment of the Sugar Act. With beet sugar inventories as low as they are, it may be difficult for the area to service its quota. The United States is not only one of the largest but also one of the most favorable markets for sugar. The desire to participate in this market by many domestic farmers and by almost every sugar exporting country can hardly be exaggerated. Congress will be faced with numerous claims for increased marketing rights.

Throughout the history of the sugar program, sugarbeet growers and processors have demonstrated their ability to cope with changing conditions and to remain competitive. They must continue this demonstration vigorously in order to maintain their position.

Let's quickly recount the advantages to a farmer of a stake in the United States sugar market. What are the characteristics of our market? First, it is large -- over ten million tons or about one-seventh of all the sugar consumed in the world. Second, price as well as volume is steady and reasonably secure. The price has been about at the level contemplated in the 1965 Amendments to the Sugar Act. Third, the price is reasonably remunerative.

Comparison of our market with the world market is frequently cited but is really irrelevant. That is a residual market where prices are occasionally unbelievably high but for, say, four out of five years, something like two or three cents a pound. Surely, that price is below the cost of production in almost every if not every, country of the world. No one in the United States would make the necessary investment to produce for sale on that market. And if we imported all of our tremendous requirements from that market, the price would be higher but still unstable.

A better way of comparing the price characteristics of the United States market with other sugar markets is by taking a look at the retail price of sugar. This price necessarily reflects support programs of the various countries including our own. It is not perfect as a yardstick because some countries subsidize production and consumption of sugar at the expense of the taxpayer and conversely, others -- a greater number -- tax the consumption of sugar. In our own case, tax and tariff revenues exceed Government payments to sugarbeet and sugarcane growers. The retail price in the United States tends to be about the same as the average for the rest of the world (for which data are available) including sugar exporting countries as well as sugar importing countries. However, the farmer in the United States receives a substantially larger percentage of the retail price than is generally customary. There are few countries where the price of sugarcane or sugarbeets is as high as in the United States.

How about sugarbeets compared to other farm enterprises? The principal consideration here is stability and security, although the price is also good. I doubt if there is another crop or livestock enterprise where the farmer has as much assurance of his returns. This advantage is great if only as a balancing factor for the more speculative crops.

To sum up, the growing of sugarbeets entails more effort than most crops, on average the net returns are higher than for most other enterprises, and most important, returns are more assured. It offers opportunity.

I am happy that you invited me to participate in your 22nd annual meeting and I wish you the best of fortune with your next crop especially the sugarbeet crop.

Sugar requirements for 1968 announced

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on December 14, 1967 determined the quantity of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for calendar year 1968 to be 10.4 million short tons, raw value. Today's determination is the same as the Secretary's proposal announced on November 17 (press release USDA 3681-67) with these exceptions:

1. Raw sugar amounting to 2.1 million tons within the quotas of foreign countries may be imported before July 1, 1968. Of this quantity, importations before April 1 may not exceed the sum of 750,000 tons and the quantity of 1968 quota raw sugar imported this year for refining and storage under bond. The corresponding figures in the proposal were 2.1 million tons and 700,000 tons.
2. The quota withheld from Southern Rhodesia and held in reserve has been prorated to other foreign countries.
3. A quota has not been established for the Bahamas as that country will not have sugar to export in 1968.
4. The quota for Hawaii has been established at 1,200,000 tons based on estimated production from the 1967 crop, which is now nearing completion. A minor adjustment may be needed during the course of the year after final 1967 crop production data become available.

Careful consideration was given to the views received in response to the proposed determination which in general may be summarized as follows:

1. Domestic sugarcane and sugarbeet growers and processors supported the proposal, but had reservations about establishing initial requirements as high as estimated consumption. Some believed that the proposed quarterly limitations on imports of raw cane sugar were too high.
2. Cane sugar refiners opposed quarterly limitations on imports of raw cane sugar, but believed the level of sugar requirements was adequate with prompt and timely reallocation of deficits in area and country quotas. They believed that if quarterly limitations were to be imposed they should be at a higher level.

3. The Industrial Sugar Users Group favored a 10.6 million ton requirements level without quarterly limitations on imports of raw cane sugar and with immediate reallocation of prospective deficits in area and country quotas. This group also believed that the proposed level of quarterly limitations was inadequate.

Distribution of refined cane sugar during November continued and accelerated the above-normal trend noticeable earlier. Consequently, the inventories of 1967 quota sugar held by refineries at the beginning of next year may be slightly smaller than anticipated in the proposed order. The larger imports authorized during the first quarter of 1968 will more than offset the influence of that factor.

Priorities for approving applications for importation during the first quarter and the second quarter of 1968 are as set forth in the proposed determination which was published November 22, 1967 in the Federal Register at page 16045. Applications for the importation of sugar or for set aside of quota for arrival during the first quarter of 1968 received on or before December 19 will be considered as having been received at the same time. Applications for the importation of sugar during the second quarter received on or before January 15, 1968, will be considered as having been received at the same time.

The 1968 quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries are as shown in the table which follows. Average imports of raw sugar into the continental United States within quotas, before March 31st and June 30, respectively, of the years 1963 to 1967 inclusive, are also shown for the convenience of exporters and importers. First priority with respect to approving applications for importation of sugar or set aside of quota is based on average importations from the several countries in the corresponding periods of the years 1963 to 1967 inclusive. Second priority would permit importations from countries with insufficient history of up to 20 percent of their annual quotas in the first quarter and up to 50 percent in the first half of the year.

Production area	Basic quotas	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202(d)1/	Total quotas and prorations	Average imports into the United States 1963 - 1967 inclusive 2/	
				First quarter	First half
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet area	3,025,000		3,025,000		
Mainland cane area	1,100,000		1,100,000		
Hawaii	1,200,000		1,200,000*		
Puerto Rico	1,140,000 ^{3/}		1,140,000*		
Virgin Islands	15,000		15,000		
Total domestic areas	6,480,000		6,480,000		
Republic of Philippines	1,126,020		1,126,020*	216,608	528,982
Mexico	215,561	227,238	442,799	121,715	302,751
Dominican Republic	210,820	222,241	433,061	87,269	266,981
Brazil	210,820	222,241	433,061	79,141	129,766
Peru	168,154	177,263	345,417	73,395	132,913
British West Indies	84,217	73,915	158,132	20,353	75,471
Ecuador	30,675	32,336	63,011	9,739	15,561
French West Indies	26,492	23,252	49,744	7,324	39,889
Argentina	25,934	27,339	53,273	8,092	29,206
Costa Rica	24,819	26,162	50,981	7,039	27,830
Nicaragua	24,819	26,162	50,981	7,386	22,049
Colombia	22,309	23,518	45,827	3,348	15,019
Guatemala	20,915	22,048	42,963	14,927	36,965
Panama	15,616	16,463	32,079*	3,880	10,980
El Salvador	15,338	16,168	31,506	5,696	16,076
Haiti	11,712	12,347	24,059	8,453	19,208
Venezuela	10,597	11,171	21,768	210	4,347
British Honduras	6,135	5,385	11,520	0	2,979
Bolivia	2,510	2,646	5,156	0	0
Honduras	2,510	2,646	5,156	0	0
Australia	100,391	87,554	187,945	8,549	8,549
Republic of China	41,829	36,481	78,310	5,293	57,478
India	40,156	35,022	75,178	4,700	50,297
South Africa	29,559	25,780	55,339	25,759	25,759
Fiji Islands	22,030	19,213	41,243	312	312
Thailand	9,203	8,026	17,229	146	146
Mauritius	9,203	8,026	17,229	0	0
Malagasy	4,741	4,134	8,875	0	0
Swaziland	3,625	3,162	6,787	1,317	1,317
Ireland	5,351		5,351*	0	0
Total	9,002,061	1,397,939	10,400,000	720,651	1,820,831

1/ Proration of the quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

2/ Basic data for primary consideration in prorating quarterly import limitations among foreign countries.

3/ Subject to revision pending final data on production and marketing of sugar by Hawaii during 1967.

* Direct-consumption limits in tons: Hawaii - 35,568; Puerto Rico - 156,000;
Philippines - 59,920; Panama - 3,817;
Ireland - 5,351

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONSDate announcedNature of action

November 27,
1967

An informal public hearing will be held Dec. 19 in Washington to receive views and recommendations as to whether farm proportionate shares (individual farm sugar production quotas) should be established for the 1968-69 sugarcane crop in Puerto Rico.

The hearing will begin at 10 a.m. in Room 2-W of USDA's Administration Building.

Views and recommendations of interested persons are desired at the hearing on all matters relating to the need for or establishment of proportionate shares.

Briefs may be presented at the hearing (in original and 2 copies) or mailed to the Director, Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, and must be postmarked not later than Dec. 29. (See November 30, 1967 Federal Register).

December 11,
1967

Announced estimated 1968 sugar requirements and quotas of 55,000 and 130,000 short tons, raw value, for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, respectively. (See December 12, 1967 Federal Register).

Date announcedNature of action

December 11,
1967

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today a proposed amendment of the regulation limiting the importation of sugar and butterfat and/or flour mixtures.

The proposed amendment would limit the importation of such mixtures which (1) contain more than 25 percent sugar; (2) contain flour, butterfat, or both, provided such ingredients singly or combined constitute the principal solid ingredients other than sugar and the butterfat content is not more than 5.5 percent by weight; and (3) are not to be marketed to the ultimate consumer in the identical form and package in which imported. (See December 12, 1967 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. November 1967 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 838,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 2,000 tons from October 1967 but up 79,000 tons from November 1966. January-November 1967 deliveries 9,438,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 12,000 tons from January-November 1966. Final data for October 1967 deliveries 840,000 short tons, raw value -- previously published preliminary as 863,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks December 2, 1967 were 2,113,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 29,000 tons from a year ago, and up 695,000 tons from end October 1967. During November refiners' stocks increased by 150,000 tons, beet processors' stocks by 437,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks by 120,000 tons, and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks decreased 12,000 tons.

3. Charges to 1967 quotas through November 30, 1967 were 9,729,577 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 1,070,662 tons to be supplied within the 10,800,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-October deliveries, 1967 as compared to 1966, were up in 2 of the 5 regions: Increases -- Middle Atlantic 0.8 percent, North Central 0.7 percent: Decreases -- West down 4.0 percent, New England down 1.9 percent, South down 1.2 percent.

5. Third quarter 1967 sugar deliveries were smaller to all of the seven industrial user groups than for the same 1966 quarter, and they were also smaller to three of the four non-industrial buyer groups. To industrial buyers the national decrease was 5.8 percent, and to non-industrial buyers 8.1 percent. Third quarter corn refiners' total domestic shipments of corn sweeteners were down about 11 percent compared with last year.

Table 1.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-October 1967

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1967</u>	1,522,636	17,641	258,121	569,332 ^{2/}	230,204 ^{2/}	2,597,934
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	282,989	0	0	541	283,530
b. Produced from beets or cane	1,498,534	0	512,332	19,397	8,930)	1,392,354 ^{3/}
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	646,839	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	6,055,780 ^{4/}	0)	-171,699 ^{5/}
Less raws melted	0	0	0	6,227,479	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	6,168,137	6,168,137
e. Adjustments	+142	-10	-2,690	-2,855	-7,638	-13,051
f. Sub-total	1,498,676	282,979	-137,197	-155,157	6,169,970	7,659,271
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	3,021,312	300,620	120,924	414,175	6,400,174	10,257,205
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	2,384,437	149,201	40,885	12,083	6,013,476	8,600,082
b. Export	0	281	0	0	55,593	55,874
c. Livestock feed	174	121,801	0	0	61,509	183,484
d. Sub-total	2,384,611	271,283	40,885	12,083	6,130,578	8,839,440
5. <u>Inventory Oct. 31, 1967</u>	636,701	29,337 ^{6/}	80,039	402,092 ^{6/}	269,596 ^{6/}	1,417,765
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	3,021,312	300,620	120,924	414,175	6,400,174	10,257,205

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 127,723; Refined, 6,471; Total, 134,394.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 646,839 tons received from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Refiners stocks exclude mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 15,348; Refined, 0; Total, 15,348; Importers stocks include 13,710 tons entered for quota-exempt purposes.

Table 2.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-October 1967 and 1966

Item	1967	1966	Change 1966 to 1967
Short tons, raw value			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	12,083	11,236	+847
Refiners' refined	6,130,578	5,997,319	+133,259
Sub-total	6,142,661	6,008,555	+134,106
Beet processors' refined	2,384,611	2,565,891	-181,280
Importers' direct consumption	271,283	156,905	+114,378
Mainland sugarcane processors'	40,885	46,838	-5,953
Total	8,839,440	8,778,189	+61,251
For: Export	55,874	50,694	+5,180
Livestock feed	183,484	60,625	+122,859
Continental consumption ^{1/}	8,600,082	8,666,870	-66,788
Puerto Rico	105,000 ^{2/}	105,025	-25
Hawaii	38,000 ^{2/}	38,124	-124

^{1/} Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad. ^{2/} Estimated

Table 3.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, October 31, 1967 and 1966

Item	1967	1966	Change 1966 to 1967
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	402,092	391,242	+10,850
Refiners' refined	269,596	258,919	+10,677
Sub-total ^{1/}	671,688	650,161	+21,527
Beet processors' refined	636,701	732,830	-96,129
Importers' direct consumption	29,337	32,571	-3,234
Mainland sugarcane processors'	80,039	44,505	+35,534
Total	1,417,765	1,460,067	-42,302

^{1/} Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1967 - raws, 15,348; Refined, 0; Total, 15,348; 1966 - Raws, 5,536; Refined, 2,590; Total, 8,126.

Table 4.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, November and January-November 1967 and 1966

January-November 1967 and 1966				
Item	1967 1/		1966	
	November	Jan.-Nov.	November	Jan.-Nov.
Short tons, raw value				
Refiners	603,960	6,746,621	552,299	6,560,854
Beet processors' refined	209,041	2,593,652	195,257	2,761,148
Importers' direct consumption	19,659	290,942	23,052	179,957
Mainland sugarcane processors'	5,000 2/	45,885	5,546	52,384
Total	837,660	9,677,100	776,154	9,554,343
For: Export	n.a.	55,874	5,213	55,907
Livestock feed 3/	n.a.	183,484	11,813	72,438
Continental consumption	837,660	9,437,742	759,128	9,425,998
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.				

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Estimated. ^{3/} Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, December 2, 1967 and November 30, 1966

Item	1967 ^{1/}	1966	Change 1966 to 1967
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	548,016	473,838	+74,178
Refiners' refined	273,812	266,961	+6,851
Sub-total	821,828	740,799	+81,029
Beet processors' refined	1,073,908	1,195,509	-121,601
Importers' direct consumption	17,238	28,111	-10,873
Mainland sugarcane processors'	200,000 ^{2/}	177,440	+22,560
Total	2,112,974	2,141,859	-28,885

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Estimated

Table 6- Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-October 1967 and 1966

Item	1967	1966	Change 1966 to 1967
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	536,562	489,536	+47,026
Domestic beet	1,498,676	1,583,949	-85,273
Total	2,035,238	2,073,485	-38,247
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	193,999	157,090	+36,909
For direct-consumption	5,881	4,181	+1,700
Louisiana processor-refiners	74,901	66,318	+8,583
Florida sugarcane processors	558,738	488,478	+70,260
Sub-total	833,519	716,067	+117,452
Beet processors	2,384,437	2,565,847	-181,410
Total	3,217,956	3,281,914	-63,958

Table 7.- Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 8.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>						
<u>For export</u>						
Brazil	24,120	30,679			24,120	30,679
Colombia	2,404	8,232			2,404	8,232
Dominican Republic	6,889	466			6,889	466
Haiti				52		52
Hawaii	676	1,297			676	1,297
Mexico	52				52	
Peru	438	4,899	281	129	719	5,028
Puerto Rico	375	334			375	334
South Africa	9,252				9,252	
Total	44,206	45,907	281	181	44,487	46,088
<u>For livestock feed</u>						
Brazil	11,352	8,737	10,141		21,493	8,737
Canada			3	4	3	4
Colombia	2,278	1,331			2,278	1,331
Dominican Republic	2,312	107			2,312	107
Peru		9,303		117		9,420
Poland			6,472	5,897	6,472	5,897
South Africa	4,424	1,169	2,985	1,196	7,409	2,365
Venezuela			4,119		4,119	
Total	20,366	20,647	23,720	7,214	44,086	27,861
<u>For alcohol</u>						
Brazil	25,959		66,377		92,336	
Colombia	25,256	28,600	23,567		48,823	28,600
Dominican Republic	22,214		3,473		25,687	
Mexico			12,172		12,172	
Total	73,429	28,600	105,589		179,018	28,600
<u>Held pending availability of quota</u>						
Bolivia	118				118	
Costa Rica	2,823				2,823	
Ecuador		1,892				1,892
Guatemala	2,175				2,175	
Haiti	51				51	
Honduras	325				325	
Venezuela	997				997	
Total	6,489	1,892			6,489	1,892
<u>In Customs' custody</u>						
Brazil			345		345	
Colombia		11,701	547		547	11,701
Dominican Republic			176		176	
Hong Kong			8	16	8	16
Mexico	11,369				11,369	
United Kingdom				2,140		2,140
Total	11,369	11,701	1,076	2,156	12,445	13,857
GRAND TOTAL	155,859	108,747	130,666	9,551	286,525	118,298

Table 8.- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply^{1/} January-October 1967 and 1966

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption		Total	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
Short tons, raw value						
OFFSHORE						
Foreign						
Argentina	60,703	40,495			60,703	40,495
Australia	14,817	166,025			14,817	166,025
Belgium			10		10	
Bolivia	6,220	4,681			6,220	4,681
Brazil	548,755	459,020	76,865		625,620	459,020
British Honduras	14,038	12,761			14,038	12,761
British West Indies	143,842	124,424			143,842	124,424
Canada			3	4	3	4
China, Republic of	68,577	55,157			68,577	55,157
Colombia	81,592	80,042	24,122		105,714	80,042
Costa Rica	63,190	59,944			63,190	59,944
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	566,419	524,046	3,648		570,067	524,046
Ecuador	70,690	69,411			70,690	69,411
El Salvador	30,843	38,103			30,843	38,103
Fiji Islands	13,189	26,046			13,189	26,046
France			10		10	
French West Indies	55,797	54,713			55,797	54,713
Germany, West			7		7	
Guatemala	53,037	46,774			53,037	46,774
Haiti	28,529	25,776		52	28,529	25,828
Honduras	6,410				6,410	
Hong Kong				10		10
India	50,587	60,326		1	50,587	60,327
Ireland			5,341	5,320	5,341	5,320
Mexico	528,254	446,783	12,184	10	540,438	446,793
Netherlands			10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	38,154	11,179			38,154	11,179
Panama	29,248	10,999	3,820	1,900	33,068	12,899
Paraguay			10	10	10	10
Peru	316,319	332,495	281	245	316,600	332,740
Poland			6,472	5,897	6,472	5,897
Philippines	950,659	1,039,205	14,651	11,285	965,310	1,050,490
South Africa	57,459	32,044	2,985	1,196	60,444	33,240
Sweden			10	9	10	9
Thailand	13,430	16,118			13,430	16,118
United Kingdom			10	4,389	10	4,389
Venezuela	25,852	22,366	4,121		29,973	22,366
Total	3,836,610	3,758,933	154,570	30,348	3,991,180	3,789,281
Domestic						
Hawaii	1,050,534	1,127,578	541 ^{2/}	267 ^{2/}	1,051,075	1,127,845
Puerto Rico	520,356	539,077	128,419	133,812	648,775	672,889
Virgin Islands	0	5,405	0	0	0	5,405
Sub-total	1,570,890	1,672,060	128,960	134,079	1,699,850	1,806,139
Total all offshore	5,407,500	5,430,993	283,530	164,427	5,691,030	5,595,420
Mainland cane area	666,236	543,470	8,930 ^{3/}	7,864 ^{3/}	675,166	551,334
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,441	2,261	0	0	1,441	2,261
Grand total	6,075,177	5,976,724	292,460	172,291	6,367,637	6,149,015

^{1/} Includes sugar as detailed in Table 7.^{2/} Refined sugar received by refiners.^{3/} Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor - refiner.

Table 9- Status of 1967 quotas and charges as of November 30, 1967

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Total charges to quotas 1/2/3/	Balances 2/
Short tons, raw value			
Domestic beet sugar	3,215,667	2,593,000	622,667
Mainland cane sugar	1,169,333	1,084,000	85,333
Hawaii	1,252,543	1,165,517	87,026
Puerto Rico	725,000	693,593	31,407
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Total domestic	6,362,543	5,536,110	826,433
Republic of the Philippines	1,126,020	985,213	140,807
Argentina	63,064	63,064	0
Australia	190,539	183,140	7,399
Bolivia	6,102	6,102	0
Brazil	512,651	512,651	0
British Honduras	13,378	13,378	0
British West Indies	183,641	172,882	10,759
China, Republic of	79,391	79,391	0
Colombia	54,250	53,713	537
Costa Rica	60,357	60,357	0
Dominican Republic	618,131	582,088	36,043
Ecuador	74,591	74,591	0
El Salvador	37,301	36,054	1,247
Fiji Islands	41,813	41,813	0
French West Indies	57,767	57,737	30
Guatemala	50,863	50,863	0
Haiti	28,480	28,480	0
Honduras	6,085	6,085	0
India	76,216	76,053	163
Ireland	5,351	5,341	10
Malagasy Republic	8,997	8,950	47
Mauritius	17,466	17,466	0
Mexico	524,181	521,230	2,951
Nicaragua	52,889	42,650	10,239
Panama	32,815 ^{4/}	33,054	0
Peru	408,901	375,220	33,681
South Africa	56,103	56,103	0
Swaziland	6,881	6,881	0
Thailand	17,466	17,150	316
Venezuela	25,767	25,767	0
Total foreign	4,437,457	4,193,467	244,229
Grand total	10,800,000	9,729,577	1,070,662

1/ Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized for entry. 2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances: Hawaii, 563 and 36,373; Panama, 5,341 and 10; Philippines, 20,291 and 39,629; Puerto Rico, 148,405 and 13,595; Ireland, 5,341 and 10. 3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii, 26; Puerto Rico, 256; Philippines, 2,047.

4/ Despite deficits declared, the unadjusted quota of 37,804 for Panama remains available.

Table 10. Quota-exempt and over quota sugar authorized for entry as of November 30, 1967 1/

Country	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	For refining under bond	Total
Short tons, raw value					
Bolivia				118	118
Brazil	25,846	21,493	92,336	4,303	143,978
British Honduras				660	660
Canada		6			6
Colombia	14,085	2,416	48,823		65,324
Costa Rica				2,823	2,823
Dominican Republic	6,889	2,312	25,687		34,888
Fiji Islands				1,290	1,290
Guatemala				7,262	7,262
Haiti				51	51
Mauritius				1,222	1,222
Mexico	52		12,172		12,224
Peru	945				945
Poland		6,483			6,483
South Africa	12,192	9,844			22,036
United Kingdom		1,999			1,999
Venezuela		4,119		997	5,116
Honduras				325	325
Czechoslovakia		1,175			1,175
Total	60,009	49,847	179,018	19,051	307,925

1/ In addition: (a) Under provisions of Sec. 212, 166 tons were entered as liquid sugar in small containers; 119 tons as the first ten tons; (b) Raw sugar was brought in for refining and return to Hawaii, 1,012 tons; Puerto Rico, 375 tons; (c) Tons of sugar in Customs Custody for subsequent entry: Hong Kong, 8; United Kingdom, 545; Brazil, 345; Colombia, 547; Dominican Republic, 176; Mexico, 11,365.

Table 11. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, October 1967

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	102,087		5,040		107,127
Maine	39,404				39,404
Massachusetts	387,227		13,023		400,250
New Hampshire	21,505				21,505
Rhode Island	34,725		625		35,350
Vermont	18,299				18,299
Sub-total	603,247		18,688		621,935
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	714,028		73,924		787,952
New York	1,319,855	11,691	75,524	4,280	1,411,350
Pennsylvania	1,114,160	8,050	50,884		1,173,094
Sub-total	3,148,043	19,741	200,332	4,280	3,372,396
North Central					
Illinois	886,397	1,102,908	1,200	1,500	1,992,005
Indiana	367,888	65,879	1,200		434,967
Iowa	72,503	122,108			194,611
Kansas	34,686	66,163			100,849
Michigan	309,358	281,531			590,889
Minnesota	35,199	148,431			183,630
Missouri	279,578	106,523		500	386,601
Nebraska	13,717	116,099			129,816
North Dakota	56	26,080			26,136
Ohio	757,167	106,483	400		864,050
South Dakota	1,259	27,119			28,378
Wisconsin	116,846	223,532			340,378
Sub-total	2,874,654	2,392,856	2,800	2,000	5,272,310
Southern					
Alabama	205,508				205,508
Arkansas	93,457	3,766			97,223
Delaware	175,228		481		175,709
District of Columbia	35,542		1,600		37,142
Florida	231,124		12,800	50,180	294,104
Georgia	448,252			1,550	449,802
Kentucky	169,880	2,000			171,880
Louisiana	316,745			703	317,448
Maryland	286,813		24,655		311,468
Mississippi	114,030				114,030
North Carolina	265,264		2,188		267,452
Oklahoma	92,019	29,385			121,404
South Carolina	80,892				80,892
Tennessee	316,569				316,569
Texas	592,995	151,897		450	745,342
Virginia	243,423		10,886		254,309
West Virginia	92,177	1,998	420		94,595
Sub-total	3,759,918	189,046	53,030	52,883	4,054,877
Western					
Alaska	471	2,617			3,088
Arizona	28,565	31,884			60,449
California	871,796	961,163	27,440		1,860,399
Colorado	22,023	105,515			127,538
Idaho	3,702	26,211			29,913
Montana	2,957	20,413			23,370
Nevada	5,347	3,055			8,402
New Mexico	3,526	14,758			18,284
Oregon	56,937	95,939			152,876
Utah	7,648	47,164			54,812
Washington	66,027	126,058			192,085
Wyoming	1,000	4,533			5,533
Sub-total	1,069,999	1,439,310	27,440		2,536,749
Grand total	11,455,861	4,040,953	302,290	59,163	15,858,267

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 12. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-October 1967

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	1,066,908		36,267	800	1,103,975
Maine	469,867	1,200	9,200		480,267
Massachusetts	4,044,283	31,080	155,314	2,500	4,233,177
New Hampshire	312,413		5		312,418
Rhode Island	365,222	2,035	9,042		376,299
Vermont	183,802				183,802
Sub-total	6,442,495	34,315	209,828	3,300	6,689,938
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	7,371,933	5,164	733,383	1,100	8,111,580
New York	12,545,369	366,237	739,076	4,280	13,654,962
Pennsylvania	10,210,087	189,529	471,837		10,871,453
Sub-total	30,127,389	560,930	1,944,296	5,380	32,637,995
North Central					
Illinois	7,858,268	10,649,131	1,600	40,470	18,549,469
Indiana	3,628,304	917,502	1,600		4,547,406
Iowa	665,402	1,374,468			2,039,870
Kansas	391,407	866,855		2,300	1,260,562
Michigan	2,832,774	3,048,311			5,881,085
Minnesota	361,149	1,868,113		5,000	2,234,262
Missouri	2,745,130	1,383,828		6,250	4,135,208
Nebraska	219,779	1,141,203		3,500	1,364,482
North Dakota	2,043	280,770			282,813
Ohio	6,738,532	1,605,270	1,601		8,345,403
South Dakota	17,512	306,910			324,422
Wisconsin	1,077,313	2,242,338			3,319,651
Sub-total	26,537,613	25,684,699	4,801	57,520	52,284,633
Southern					
Alabama	2,282,416			3,000	2,285,416
Arkansas	1,000,522	66,108		8	1,066,638
Delaware	1,510,555		13,170		1,523,725
District of Columbia	309,254		22,200		331,454
Florida	2,857,343		43,197	641,676	3,542,216
Georgia	5,095,261			12,762	5,108,023
Kentucky	1,934,548	38,400			1,972,948
Louisiana	3,298,215			29,977	3,328,192
Maryland	3,573,376	2,400	204,226		3,780,002
Mississippi	1,270,179			2,622	1,272,801
North Carolina	3,436,833		21,307	1,600	3,459,740
Oklahoma	1,000,484	359,288			1,359,772
South Carolina	1,418,086		400		1,418,486
Tennessee	3,267,574			1,300	3,268,874
Texas	6,078,569	1,689,650		2,226	7,770,445
Virginia	2,466,158		88,916		2,555,074
West Virginia	708,494	16,796	5,295		730,585
Sub-total	41,507,867	2,172,642	398,711	695,171	44,774,391
Western					
Alaska	17,284	24,361			41,645
Arizona	290,326	305,868			596,194
California	7,063,590	10,305,434	184,240	1,000	17,554,264
Colorado	131,078	1,058,658			1,189,736
Idaho	41,515	282,663			324,178
Montana	42,094	252,016			294,110
Nevada	65,957	40,907			106,864
New Mexico	48,169	160,546			208,715
Oregon	497,640	1,386,247			1,883,887
Utah	77,202	579,382		200	656,784
Washington	580,462	1,666,173	44,800		2,291,435
Wyoming	6,025	62,312			68,337
Sub-total	8,861,342	16,124,567	229,040	1,200	25,216,149
Grand total	113,476,706	44,577,153	2,786,676	762,571	161,603,106

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-October 1967

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
New England						
Connecticut	1,067	1,087		1	1,104	1,102
Maine	470	476	1		480	483
Massachusetts	4,044	4,116	31	23	4,233	4,320
New Hampshire	313	310			313	310
Rhode Island	365	377	2	3	376	389
Vermont	184	215			184	215
Sub-total	6,443	6,581	34	27	6,690	6,819
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	7,372	7,100	5	18	8,112	7,757
New York	12,545	12,443	366	316	13,655	13,587
Pennsylvania	10,210	10,313	190	274	10,871	11,042
Sub-total	30,127	29,856	561	608	32,638	32,386
North Central						
Illinois	7,858	7,222	10,649	11,026	18,550	18,283
Indiana	3,628	3,132	918	1,517	4,547	4,651
Iowa	665	571	1,375	1,430	2,040	2,001
Kansas	392	392	867	820	1,261	1,213
Michigan	2,833	2,802	3,048	2,983	5,881	5,785
Minnesota	361	416	1,868	2,001	2,234	2,423
Missouri	2,745	2,391	1,384	1,737	4,135	4,134
Nebraska	220	194	1,141	1,192	1,365	1,389
North Dakota	2	2	281	273	283	275
Ohio	6,739	6,313	1,605	1,640	8,345	7,954
South Dakota	18	20	307	340	325	360
Wisconsin	1,077	1,110	2,242	2,322	3,319	3,432
Sub-total	26,538	24,565	25,685	27,281	52,285	51,900
Southern						
Alabama	2,282	2,296			2,285	2,298
Arkansas	1,001	948	66	111	1,067	1,059
Delaware	1,511	1,592			1,524	1,595
District of Columbia	309	268			331	289
Florida	2,857	2,693			3,542	3,479
Georgia	5,095	5,231			5,108	5,246
Kentucky	1,935	1,871	38	50	1,973	1,921
Louisiana	3,298	3,487			3,328	3,502
Maryland	3,573	3,748	3	2	3,780	3,991
Mississippi	1,270	1,267			1,273	1,269
North Carolina	3,437	3,506			3,460	3,529
Oklahoma	1,001	949	359	360	1,360	1,309
South Carolina	1,418	1,494		1	1,418	1,495
Tennessee	3,268	3,200			3,269	3,201
Texas	6,079	6,125	1,690	1,784	7,771	7,913
Virginia	2,466	2,443		*	2,555	2,523
West Virginia	708	657	17	19	730	678
Sub-total	41,508	41,775	2,173	2,327	44,774	45,297
Western						
Alaska	17	30	24	26	42	56
Arizona	290	328	306	277	596	605
California	7,064	6,476	10,305	11,845	17,554	18,419
Colorado	131	84	1,059	1,109	1,190	1,193
Idaho	41	47	283	291	324	338
Montana	42	26	252	284	294	310
Nevada	66	60	41	45	107	105
New Mexico	48	75	161	163	209	238
Oregon	498	552	1,386	1,347	1,884	1,914
Utah	77	96	579	613	657	709
Washington	581	625	1,666	1,657	2,291	2,322
Wyoming	6	3	62	68	68	71
Sub-total	8,861	8,402	16,124	17,725	25,216	26,280
Grand total	113,477	111,179	44,577	47,968	161,603	162,682

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 14.- Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, third quarter 1967 1/

Product or business of buyer	: : (Beet (total)	: : Cane (total)	: : Imported D.C. (total)	: : Total all sugar	Liquid sugar included in totals	
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: : Beet	: : Cane
<hr/>						
	Hundredweights				2/	
<hr/>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	2,155,390	4,374,155	88,885	6,618,430	43,255	678,283
Confectionery and related products	1,786,912	3,043,026	81,859	4,911,797	57,457	748,218
Ice cream and dairy products	1,078,066	1,708,314	33,830	2,820,210	472,186	1,326,022
Beverages	2,568,244	7,716,678	35,158	10,320,080	1,176,425	5,188,541
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	3,764,546	2,945,360	81,697	6,791,603	1,603,414	1,782,128
Multiple and all other food uses	746,823	1,188,987	34,102	1,969,912	38,899	364,642
Non-food products	<u>24,878</u>	<u>289,682</u>	<u>9,064</u>	<u>323,624</u>	<u>1,955</u>	<u>98,586</u>
Sub-total	12,124,859	21,266,202	364,595	33,755,656	3,393,591	10,186,420
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	26,009	343,516	9,686	379,211	4,554	38,658
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	3,396,429	8,470,010	441,700	12,308,139	155,286	81,004
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,241,679	5,181,110	108,322	6,531,111	17,227	40,031
All other deliveries, in- cluding deliveries to Government agencies	<u>204,292</u>	<u>590,182</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>794,474</u>	<u>7,566</u>	<u>78</u>
Sub-total	4,868,409	14,584,818	559,708	20,012,935	184,633	159,771
TOTAL DELIVERIES	16,993,268	35,851,020	924,303	53,768,591	3,578,224	10,346,191
Deliveries in consumer- size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	2,514,115	11,518,920	239,354	14,272,389		
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	5,736,495	7,050,365	0	12,786,860		

1/ Represents approximately 98.5 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 15. Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1967 and percentage change from third quarter 1966

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16.- Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer-size packages (less than 50 pounds) third quarter 1967

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
Hundredweights 1/			
United States	11,758,274	2,514,115	14,272,389
New England	639,014	0	639,014
Middle Atlantic	2,141,804	27,610	2,169,414
North Central and West, Combined 2/	3,429,387	2,408,476	5,837,863
South	5,548,069	78,029	5,626,098

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered.

2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer-size packages in these areas: North Central, 3,976,582; West, 1,861,281.

Table 17.- Deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during January-September 1967 and 1966 with comparisons

First three quarters	Region					U.S. total	Type of sugar	
	New	Middle	South	North	West		Beet	Cane
	England	Atlantic		Central				
1,000 hundredweights 1/								
(1) <u>Total direct deliveries</u>								
1967	6,064	29,247	39,605	46,079	22,676	143,671	40,537	103,134
1966	6,175	29,099	39,957	46,760	24,107	146,098	44,526	101,572
Change	-111	+148	-352	-681	-1,431	-2,427	-3,989	+1,562
(2) <u>Consumer-size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)</u>								
1967 2/	1,781	6,034	14,659	10,800	5,385	38,659	6,919	31,740
1966	1,818	6,404	15,247	10,868	5,896	40,233	7,809	32,424
Change	-37	-370	-588	-68	-511	-1,574	-890	-684
(3) <u>Other deliveries, industrial and institutional</u>								
1967	4,283	23,213	24,946	35,279	17,291	105,012	33,618	71,394
1966	4,357	22,695	24,710	35,892	18,211	105,865	36,717	69,148
Change	+74	+518	+236	-613	-920	-853	-3,099	+2,246
(3a) <u>Bulk granulated</u>								
1967	753	7,428	7,069	14,664	5,164	35,078	14,541	20,537
1966	753	7,837	6,431	13,703	5,225	33,949	14,755	19,194
Change	-0-	-409	+638	+961	-61	+1,129	-214	+1,343
(3b) <u>Liquid sugar</u>								
1967	1,949	9,085	8,215	7,932	6,670	33,851	6,855	26,996
1966 3/	1,931	9,027	7,742	7,728	7,582	34,010	7,412	26,598
Change	+18	+58	+473	+204	-912	-159	-557	+398
(3c) <u>Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)</u>								
1967 2/	1,581	6,700	9,662	12,683	5,457	36,083	12,222	23,861
1966 3/	1,673	5,831	10,537	14,461	5,404	37,906	14,550	23,356
Change	-92	+869	-875	-1,778	+53	-1,823	-2,328	+505

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Reflects revision of 1967 first quarter data for items (2) and (3c) respectively, as follows: New England, -7 + 7; Middle Atlantic, -29 + 29; South -38, +38; North Central -22, +22; West +17, -17, U. S. total and cane -79, +79.

3/ Reflects 147 increase in item (3b) for West, U.S. total, and beets and corresponding decrease in item (3c), applicable to third quarter 1966.

Table 18-Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1967 and percentage change from third quarter 1966

Product or business of buyer	: : United : States	: : New : England	: : Middle : Atlantic	: : North : Central	: : South	: : West
	Hundredweights 1/					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,168,468	63,495	234,950	410,997	282,715	176,311
Confectionery and related products	247,480	526	140,536	87,678	7,251	11,489
Ice cream and dairy products	34,367	2,709	8,572	11,752	5,678	5,656
Beverages	231,490	5,129	90,574	74,897	35,297	25,593
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	251,562	6,086	49,262	91,508	37,828	66,878
Multiple and all other food uses	289,069	3,610	111,636	47,623	34,690	91,510
Non-food products	<u>352,372</u>	<u>86,664</u>	<u>85,846</u>	<u>103,101</u>	<u>65,658</u>	<u>11,103</u>
Sub-total	2,574,808	168,219	721,376	827,556	469,117	388,540
Non-industrial						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	134,892	225	1,504	74,221	2,729	56,213
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>7,889</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>2,103</u>	<u>1,628</u>	<u>1,059</u>	<u>3,072</u>
Sub-total	142,781	252	3,607	75,849	3,788	59,285
TOTAL SALES	2,717,589	168,471	724,983	903,405	472,905	447,825
Percentage change from third quarter 1966						
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	-4.8	+6.2	+0.9	-5.7	-10.2	-3.9
Confectionery and related products	+25.7	-19.4	+20.7	+47.6	-22.9	+8.6
Ice cream and dairy products	-15.7	-18.1	-26.8	-14.6	-23.9	+25.3
Beverages	-2.4	-24.8	+3.0	-5.7	-8.0	+3.4
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	-4.6	-8.4	+31.0	+8.4	+2.7	-31.9
Multiple and all other food uses	-0.1	-41.3	+159.2	-41.3	-0.7	-26.2
Non-food products	<u>-5.8</u>	<u>-25.2</u>	<u>+5.8</u>	<u>+9.1</u>	<u>-17.6</u>	<u>+277.8</u>
Sub-total	-2.1	-15.6	+18.0	-2.5	-10.1	-13.4
Non-industrial						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-9.5	-79.4	+8.7	-9.5	-38.8	-6.3
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>+27.6</u>	<u>-81.3</u>	<u>+427.1</u>	<u>-23.8</u>	<u>-15.8</u>	<u>+36.8</u>
Sub-total	-8.0	-79.6	+102.4	-29.9	-33.8	-4.8
TOTAL	-2.4	-16.0	+18.3	-3.1	-10.3	-12.3

1/ Reported as produced and sold (typically dextrose hydrate) and excludes small amounts to competitors as well as small quantities used in miscellaneous mixes.

Table 19- Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, third quarter 1967 and 1966

Type of buyer	Corn sirup		Dextrose		All corn	
	unmixed				sweeteners	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
Thousand hundredweights, dry basis						
Baking industry	920	1,007	1,085	1,112	2,005	2,119
Confectioners	1,530	2,040	274	202	1,804	2,242
Ice cream and other dairy products	863	880	33	39	896	919
Breweries and fountain sirups	242	276	45	52	287	328
Canners, packers, jams, jellies, preserves	1,372	1,661	240	251	1,612	1,912
Miscellaneous food industries including sugar refiners	557	657	588	573	1,145	1,230
Sirup mixers ^{1/}	100	184	11	11	111	195
Non-food uses	156	181	341	365	497	546
Jobbers, etc.	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>165</u>
Sub-total ^{2/}	5,766	6,914	2,741	2,742	8,507	9,656
Used in mixed sirups	287	352			287	352
Corn sirup solids and miscellaneous corn sweeteners ^{3/}	<u>322</u>	<u>278</u>			<u>322</u>	<u>278</u>
Total domestic ^{2/}	6,375	7,544	2,741	2,742	9,116	10,286
Export	25	33	45	36	70	69
Grand total ^{2/} (domestic & export)	6,400	7,577	2,786	2,778	9,186	10,355
Bulk blends ^{4/}	451	499			451	499

^{1/} Sirup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries."

^{2/} Due to rounding, totals may not be exact sums of individual items.

^{3/} According to the Census of Manufactures 1958, shipments of corn sirup solids were 63.7 percent of total shipments of miscellaneous refinery products. Since corn sirup solids contain up to 3.5 percent moisture, corn sirup solids dry basis are estimated as 61.5 percent of shipments of miscellaneous refinery products as reported. For earlier treatment of this item see Sugar Reports 93, page 6.

^{4/} Distributed among the various types of buyers listed above.

NOTE: See Sugar Reports No. 93, January 1960, pages 6-10 for source, methodology and groupings.

Table 20.- Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane sugar-spot price			Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) ^{4/}		
	Quota			premium		
	Domestic			and 3/ Eastern		
	sugar at N.Y. ^{1/}	"World" sugar ^{2/}	discount	Chicago- West	Pacific Coast	
	duty paid					
Cents per pound						
1961-65 Monthly average	6.92	4.48	+1.52	9.31	9.28	9.54
1965 Monthly average	6.75	2.12	+3.68	9.15	9.15	9.24
1966 Monthly average	6.99	1.86	+4.18	9.44	9.44	9.55
<u>1966</u>						
December	7.14	1.41	+4.77	9.80	9.80	9.95
<u>1967</u>						
January	7.13	1.35	+4.82	9.65	9.65	9.95
February	7.21	1.71	+4.54	9.65	9.65	9.95
March	7.18	1.61	+4.61	9.65	9.65	9.95
April	7.22	2.10	+4.16	9.65	9.65	9.95
May	7.25	2.59	+3.70	9.65	9.65	9.95
June	7.32	2.52	+3.84	9.65	9.65	10.09
July	7.30	1.90	+4.44	9.75	9.75	10.25
August	7.33	1.68	+4.69	9.75	9.75	10.25
September	7.34	1.80	+4.58	9.75	9.75	10.25
October	7.37	2.15	+4.26	9.75	9.75	10.25
November	7.38	2.32	+4.10	9.75	9.75	10.25
Last 12-month average	7.26	1.93	+4.38	9.70	9.70	10.09
Cents per pound						
Year and month	Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) ^{4/}					
	Retail U.S. average					
	North	South	Gulf	Chicago- West	Pacific Coast	
	East	East				
Cents per pound						
1961-65 Monthly average	10.37	9.86	9.76	9.55	9.54	12.33
1965 Monthly average	10.22	9.53	9.44	9.35	9.24	11.80
1966 Monthly average	10.36	9.89	9.87	9.64	9.55	12.04
<u>1966</u>						
December	10.55	10.11	10.11	10.00	9.95	12.22
<u>1967</u>						
January	10.60	10.20	10.20	9.85	9.95	12.22
February	10.60	10.20	10.20	9.85	9.95	12.24
March	10.60	10.20	10.20	9.85	9.95	12.24
April	10.60	10.20	10.20	9.85	9.95	12.24
May	10.60	10.20	10.20	9.85	9.95	12.18
June	10.60	10.25	10.20	9.85	10.09	12.22
July	10.60	10.35	10.20	9.95	10.25	12.14 ^{5/}
August	10.60	10.35	10.20	9.75	10.25	12.12
September	10.60	10.35	10.20	9.75	10.25	12.16
October	10.75	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.16
November	10.66	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	
Last 12-month average	10.61	10.28	10.22	9.84	10.09	

^{1/} Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 10 which, beginning November 21, 1966, replaces Contract No. 7. The terms of these contracts are duty paid or duty free, full duty rate .625 cent per pound.

^{2/} Spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is for bagged sugar f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

^{3/} The No. 10 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

^{4/} These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

^{5/} Revised.

Table 21.-Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

Period	Refined sugar wholesale North- east 1/	Dextrose New York 2/	Corn sirup New York 3/	Dextrose relative to refined sugar	Corn sirup relative to refined sugar				
	Quoted	Dry 4/ basis	Quoted	Dry 4/ basis	Quoted	Dry	Quoted	Dry	
	Cents per pound			Percent					
1952	8.62	7.29	7.92	7.37	9.18	85	92	85	106
1953	8.72	7.35	7.99	7.32	9.12	84	92	84	105
1954	8.72	7.32	7.96	7.32	9.12	84	91	84	105
1955	8.59	7.22	7.85	7.25	9.03	84	91	84	105
1956	8.77	7.28	7.91	7.15	8.90	83	90	82	101
Average									
1952-56	8.68	7.29	7.93	7.28	9.07	84	91	84	104
1957	9.15	7.65	8.32	7.36	9.17	84	91	80	100
1958	9.27	7.66	8.33	7.37	9.18	83	90	80	99
1959	9.33	7.48	8.13	7.31	9.10	80	87	78	98
1960	9.43	7.48	8.13	7.32	9.12	79	86	78	97
1961	9.40	7.45	8.10	7.23	9.00	79	86	77	96
Average									
1957-61	9.32	7.54	8.26	7.32	9.11	81	88	79	98
1962	9.60	7.40	8.04	7.01	8.73	77	84	73	91
1963	11.94	8.37	9.10	7.38	9.19	70	76	62	77
1964	10.68	8.14	8.85	6.71	8.36	76	83	63	78
1965	10.22	8.00	8.70	6.64	8.27	78	85	65	81
1966	10.36	8.16	8.87	6.70	8.34	79	86	65	81
Average									
1962-66	10.56	8.01	8.71	6.89	8.58	76	82	65	81
1966									
December	10.55	8.29	9.01	6.70	8.34	79	85	64	79
1967									
January	10.60	8.37	9.10	7.00	8.72	79	86	66	82
February	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.95	8.66	79	86	66	82
March	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
April	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
May	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
June	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
July	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
August	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
September	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
October	10.75	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	78	85	62	78
November	10.66	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	85	63	78
Last 12-month average									
through Nov-	10.61	8.36	9.09	6.75	8.40	79	86	64	79

1/ Gross basis price in 100 pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount.

2/ Hydrate, commercial bags less than carlots, ex whse., N.Y. 100 lbs. Beginning April 1964 price is for 600 bag carload f.o.b. N.Y.

3/ In drums, price in carload lots, except from February 1962 to April 1964 for less than carload lots. Beginning April 1964, price is for tank cars f.o.b. New York, per cwt. Quoted as 42 percent unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43 percent unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 22.-Refined sugar production and month end stocks and distribution of corn sweeteners by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks 1/		Distribution 2/		
	Cane	Beet	Cane	Beet	Corn sirup	Dextrose	Total
	refiners	processors	refiners	processors			sirup and dextrose
1,000 short tons, raw value							
1961-65 average	566	232	282	1,014	94	39	133
1965 monthly average	568	254	252	1,361	106	42	148
1966 monthly average	593	236	275	1,202	110	44	154
<u>1966</u>							
December	546	591	230	1,523	106	40	146
<u>1967</u>							
January	542	386	258	1,761	103	37	140
February	500	78	260	1,669	81	39	120
March	630	34	273	1,476	107	46	153
April	615	13	311	1,294	100	42	142
May	629	144	309	1,225	141	47	188
June	659	124	261	1,042	132	47	179
July	562	46	256	794	90	43	133
August	722	61	277	551	118	54	172
September	690	92	259	332	133	50	183
October	619 ^{3/}	521	270 ^{3/}	637	134	47	181
November ^{4/}	600	650	274	1,074			
Last 12-month average	610	228	270	1,115			

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt.

2/ Shipments by corn refiners (members of the Corn Refiners Association, Inc. formerly the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc.) converted to a short ton, raw value, basis in PPA, ASCS, USDA.

3/ Revised.

4/ Preliminary.

* **ESTIMATED.**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
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